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Stanley Lane-Poole's recent catalogue was confined to the Muhammadan coins. The present paper extends to 158 pages, of which a little more than one-half contain the catalogue proper, while the rest deal with such matters as types and devices, legends, find-spots, mints, *etc.* In opposition to the old view, that Kanauj was the Gupta capital, he maintains that all the evidence points to Pataliputra, the modern Patna, while Ajodhya, or Oudh, was probably also a great city with a copper mint. The paper is illustrated with four autotype plates, and one photo-lithographed plate of monogrammatic emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown. Mr. Smith contents himself with stating that these monograms certainly do not indicate mint-cities but probably had some religious or mythological significance. —*Academy*, April 6.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

Seventh Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. 1887–88. Cambridge, 1889.

The first part of the volume is occupied with Professor Th. D. Seymour's report for the past year, declaring the work accomplished in Greece and the publications issued, as well as the decision to continue the system of Annual Directors. Then follows Professor Martin L. D'Ooge's report as Director for 1886–87, detailing the occupations, labors, and excursions of the members during his term of office. The greater part, however, consists of Professor A. C. Merriam's report for his year, 1887–88. The seven members of the School devoted themselves to different specialties, and nearly all prepared papers for publication. The excavations were continued at Sikyon and begun at Ikaria. A very thorough monograph of Ikaria is given, including a bibliography of the subject and the different theories regarding its site, a list of Ikarians from literary sources and from inscriptions, and an enumeration of the sources for the story of Ikarios and Eri-gone. The work is done in a scholarly manner and is at the same time interesting reading—a combination not very often to be found.

PAUL ARNDT. *Studien zur Vasenkunde. Leipzig, 1887.*

In view of the present opinion regarding Greek vases—that, excepting very early and very late classes, they were nearly all manufactured at Athens—the writer enlarges upon the contrary opinion held by Professor Brunn, his master, who not only disputes the Attic origin of vases in general but assigns the great bulk of the black-figured and red-figured vases of Italy to the age after Alexander. Mr. Arndt exaggerates his teacher's views in so extreme a manner as to deny the early date of nearly all painted vases; he calls Euphronios, for instance, an Italian potter of the third century B. C. As an exception, he allows the antiquity of the François vase.

Though the book is interesting as calling in question current views, it is devoid of judgment and perception.—P. G., in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Oct. 1888, pp. 388–9.

H. AUER. *Der Tempel der Vesta und das Haus der Vestalinnen am Forum Romanum*. 22 pp. and 8 pl. Wien, 1888.

This is a valuable completion of the previous monographs by Lanciani and Jordan, and partially harmonizes their views. The author treats with especial care the two points on which these writers disagree—the reconstruction of the temple of Vesta, and the date of the house of the Vestals. Jordan's co-worker, the architect T. O. Schulze, had already, by careful study of the architectural fragments, demonstrated the untenability of Lanciani's reconstruction of the temple; and Auer accepts his results, amending them mainly by a study of the relief in the Uffizi. In regard to the age of the house of the Vestals (considered by Lanciani to be of the time of Septimius Severus and reconstructed after the fire of 191 A. D., and by Jordan to belong to the reign of Hadrian), Auer puts forward the theory, that its construction does not belong to one but several successive periods. According to him there are four parts: (1) the earliest, or western, comprising the atrium itself and the sleeping rooms, perhaps of the period after Nero's fire; (2) the wing on the south side of the peristyle, of the time of Hadrian; (3) the north wing of the peristyle, of the reign of Severus; (4) finally, the second or additional floor on the s. and w. From these results it is seen, that the oldest part of the atrium was farthest removed from the temple of Vesta, and that their connection belongs to later times. Now, up to the time of Augustus, we hear of a grove near the temple, but in the later periods of the Empire it evidently did not exist, as we can see from the excavations. Very probably it lay between the atrium and the temple, and its place was taken by the large colonnade by which the atrium was enlarged under Hadrian. There are many reasons in favor of this theory, and the work is careful and scholarly.—O. RICHTER, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 570–1.

O. BENNDORF. *Wiener Vorlegeblätter für archäologische Übungen*, 1888. 12 plates in folio. Wien, 1889.

With this issue, the *Wiener Vorlegeblätter*, hitherto almost restricted to libraries, becomes of use to the general public. Each *Heft* can now be separately obtained, while previously the whole series had to be subscribed for at once. The present *Heft*, in plates I–VII, gives drawings of the oldest painted vases that have the signatures of artists. They are those which Klein describes in his *Griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*, pp. 27–41.